

thing alone, which the rest of the Light doth not or suffers not, I call a Ray of Light.

#### DEFIN. II.

*Refrangibility of the Rays of Light, is their Disposition to be refracted or turned out of their Way in passing out of one transparent Body or Medium into another. And a greater or less Refrangibility of Rays, is their Disposition to be turned more or less out of their Way in like Incidences on the same Medium. Mathematicians usually consider the Rays of Light to be Lines reaching from the luminous Body to the body illuminated, and the refraction of those Rays to be the bending or breaking of those Lines in their passing out of one Medium into another. And thus may Rays and Refractions be considered, if Light be propagated in an instant. But by an Argument taken from the Equations of the times of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites it seems that Light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the Sun to us about Seven Minutes of time : And therefore I have chosen to define Rays and Refractions in such general terms as may agree to Light in both cases.*

#### DEFIN. III.

*Reflexibility of Rays, is their Disposition to be turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose Surface they fall. And Rays are more or less reflexible, which are returned back more or less easily. As if Light pass out of Glass into Air, and by being inclined more and more to the common Surface of the Glass and Air, begins at length to be totally reflected by that Surface; those sorts of Rays which at like Incidences are reflected most copiously, or by inclining the Rays begin soonest to be totally reflected, are most reflexible.*

*The Angle of Incidence, is the Angle between the incident Ray and the Perpendicular to the Surface of Incidence or refracting*

*The Angle of Refraction, is the Angle between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular to the Surface of Incidence.*

*The Sines of Incidence, are the Sines of the Angles of Incidence.*

*The Light whose Rays are of one Colour, is called Homogeneous, and that whose Rays are of many Colours, is called Heterogeneous. The Rays of Homogeneous Light are more Refrangible than those of Heterogeneous Light. The Rays of Homogeneous Light are called Simple, and those of Heterogeneous Light are called Compound. The Rays of Homogeneous Light are called Simple, and those of Heterogeneous Light are called Compound. The Rays of Homogeneous Light are called Simple, and those of Heterogeneous Light are called Compound.*

*The Colours of Light, are the Colours of the Rays of Light. The Rays of Homogeneous Light are called Simple, and those of Heterogeneous Light are called Compound. The Rays of Homogeneous Light are called Simple, and those of Heterogeneous Light are called Compound.*